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Subscribers to "The Times" will confer a favor by promptly reporting any discontinuance of collection, or neglect of duty on the part of the carriers. Complaints either by mail or in person will receive prompt attention. Papers should be delivered to all parts of the city by 6:30 o'clock each morning, including Sunday.

"The Washington Times" is a member of the Rochdale Co-operative Society.

FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A special souvenir edition of The Washington Times, devoted exclusively to the public schools of the District of Columbia, will be published on or about the 15th of June next. It will be of mammoth proportions, profusely and appropriately illustrated, and will tell with facts and figures and features of historical and present moment to every one interested in the development of our public school system.

It is our belief to make the schools better understood, to help in making their beneficent work more widely known, and particularly to show to the members of the next Congress and the country at large what they have done for the cause of free education at the National Capital, so that more generous treatment may be hereafter accorded them.

Our public schools are a credit to the nation, and are perhaps the most glorious monuments of real progress in good citizenship to which we can point in this, our Capital City. Their usefulness has been incalculable, and their possibilities are only limited by the will of Congress.

No school system in the country can show better results than ours—results often attained under adverse circumstances. For this the greatest possible credit is due to a most energetic and well-informed board of school trustees, a duo of thoroughly efficient superintendents, a splendid body of supervising principals, and a corps of instructors of recognized and uncommon ability.

This school edition of The Times will be the most unique in the history of journalism, and cannot fail to be fruitful in public benefit. It will be more than the publication of a day, and will be worthy of preservation by every teacher, pupil and parent of pupil in Washington and elsewhere.

CONSUMERS WILL BE GAINERS.

Perhaps if there were a gas trust in Washington our people would be better off than with merely a one-company monopoly. There might then be some hope that they would fare as well as the people of Chicago, to whom the pleasing prospect is held out that before many years they will have dollar gas.

The Windy City had been laboring under the incubus of high prices for gas, but a recent conference between the mayor and representatives of the gas companies has resulted in material concessions on the part of the latter. Not only the municipality, but private consumers, will fare better in the future. The city gets a reduction of \$2 per annum on each lamp, the rate being 50 cents less than will be paid to the Washington Gaslight Company after July 1.

As to private consumers the agreement provided that the companies shall reduce the price of gas five cents per one thousand cubic feet per annum until the net price shall not exceed one dollar. The concession may not be an extremely liberal one—in the absence of exact information as to the present rate paid by Chicago people it is impossible to say—but at least it holds out to them the certainty that at a stated time they will have to pay no more than one dollar for one thousand feet of gas.

No such cheering hope may the people of Washington lay to their hearts. They have been told by the representatives of the Gaslight Company—during the hearing before the Congressional committee last winter—that there may be a reduction of price at some time in the dim, distant future, but more than this they know not; more than this was not vouchsafed them. If they want cheaper gas, they will have to fight for it.

Send along The Times coupons. That is one way of beginning the battle.

HUGH McCULLOCH.

The biographical record of the year is enriched by the name of one who played an important part in the history of the country within the last three decades. Hugh McCulloch, one of the great financiers the United States has produced, has passed away, in the patriarchal age of eighty-six years.

For more than twenty years he was under the public eye in positions of high trust and honor every one of which came to him unsought. Under Chase he was controller of the currency; twice secretary of the Treasury; the first to begin the reduction of the public debt, he labored in every instance to the great advantage of his country and credit to himself.

Mr. McCulloch had unusual executive and administrative ability, as was shown at the time when, as Secretary of the Treasury, early in the year 1865, he found the finances at so low an ebb that a half million soldiers were unpaid, and other enormous obligations of the government had to be met. In an incredibly short period he succeeded in negotiating the loans which enabled him to discharge those debts and placed the treasury on a solid footing again.

Personally Mr. McCulloch was unassuming, amiable, easily approached, yet a keen judge of men. He was a favorite of almost every circle in which he moved, and his public and private life was without a stain. His was a character which the future historian can point out as worthy of emulation.

A SOUND MONEY CAMPAIGN.

The campaign of education begun by sound money advocates should be free from subtleties, mystifying discussion. Few people not familiar with business methods and necessities can understand obscure financial argument. Their ability to comprehend is limited to the sphere in which

they move, and they know nothing of monetary questions beyond the use of money as a circulating medium. It is difficult to make such persons comprehend why silver is not as good as gold when a silver dollar has precisely the same purchasing power. The point not understood is that gold redemption gives a fiat value to the silver that would be destroyed under free coinage.

Another phase of the question that should be made clear is the value and use of money. Every dollar of currency issued must have a place and indefinite time of redemption, and the coin with which it is to be redeemed must be of the metal having the highest commercial value. The reason for this is that money must also have value as a commodity to retain its place as a medium of exchange, because the law of commerce provides that the metal having the highest market value shall be the one used as a standard to fix prices.

When these fundamental features of the monetary problem are understood, sound money advocates will have no plentiful; let them then, they will be aggressive opposition. The fact that all forms of currency or coin of inferior metal to be good must possess the important qualification of redemption at eight should be thoroughly impressed on the public mind. What they shall be redeemed in may be designated as sound money.

THE END IS NEAR.

The situation in Alexandria county looks more encouraging. The election of Johnson will be contested by Mr. Douglas, and the sheriff-elect promises to see that violators of the law are promptly prosecuted. Judge Clibb also declares that should Johnson defeat the contestant for the office of commonwealth's attorney, and continue to neglect his duty, he will see that Johnson is impeached. In any event, the chances for reformation are more hopeful, and it may be safely predicted that the end of lawlessness across the river is plainly in sight.

The Times feels joyful over this prospect, because it assumed the initiative and began the fight against the outlaw track and its kindred evils. But for its fearless and earnest exposure of the gamblers and their methods there would have been no abatement of the lawlessness, nor would Washington have had much relief from the things and thieves that make Jackson City and Reilly their homes.

It is proper, now that the election is over, for The Times to thank the public for its loyal support during this contest. Extraordinary efforts have been made by the gambler element to misrepresent and injure The Times, and numerous offers of money and other considerations have been made to its advertisers to withdraw their patronage. Greatly to their credit as business men and immeasurably to the honor of individuals, many of them withdrew their advertising and joined the gambler forces. To them The Times can only offer its commendation.

Our cartoon this morning depicts a dancing scene which took place at the outlaw track immediately after the result of the Alexandria county election was known. The refrain of the music, to which little Dicky and the Outlaw are dancing, is something like this: "Hip-ity Dink-ity, here we are. Dink-ity, Hip-ity, we don't care. Dance to our music and all be gay. For now we'll do up the Washington Jay."

The Edmunds law and The Times illustrates the difference between a good letter and a live newspaper. By the time the indictments are ready, The Times' marriage certificates will have left the grand jury, like Othello, with its occupation gone.

GRAVES ARE DESPOILED.

Flowers and Ornaments Taken in Congressional Cemetery.

The complaint of the wholesale robbery of grave ornaments and flowers from the sites in Congressional cemetery, which was sent to Chief of Police Moore by Mr. Charles A. Cooper, of No. 819 Sixth street southwest, was stated exclusively in The Times, was referred yesterday to Lieut. McCathran, commanding the Fifth precinct, in which the cemetery is located.

As a result of the complaint, the police have been instructed to keep a close watch on the grounds.

On Tuesday the cemetery yesterday afternoon and saw two Metropolitan policemen patrolling the inclosure and looking for sacrilegious marauders. It is probable that the board of directors of the cemetery at their next meeting will appoint a watchman and have him clothed with police powers.

Lot owners and others who have dear ones interred in Glenwood cemetery have also made complaints concerning persons who have been robbing the graves in that picturesque inclosure of ornaments and flowers.

The rapid growth and popularity of The Times has opened the eyes of its contemporaries and caused them to adopt its methods of journalistic warfare on public abuses. The Times welcomes them to this important field of labor, and trusts their conversion will induce them to follow its lead in other and higher reforms.

They Will Decorate the Graves.

Editor Times: In referring to the following paragraph, published in The Times May 24, "The ladies of the G. A. R. decline to assist the W. R. C. in decorating the tomb of the unknown and Sheridan's grave, as requested by the department president W. R. C.," I would say the ladies of the G. A. R. do not decline to place flowers upon any of the graves of our departed heroes. That beautiful custom is one of the principles of the order. They will go to Arlington and decorate the graves named by the chairman of the G. A. R. decorating committee.

NELLIE C. ROYCE.

Pres. U. S. Grant Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.

Denial from Mr. Keith.

Editor Times: Please correct the statement that I was cut quite severely by being struck in the face by the glass from a lubricator, which was broken by a brick thrown at the negro firm.

CLARENCE R. KEITH.

Mr. Reavis Exonerated.

Editor Times—We, the Galvanized Iron and Tin Workers of the L. A. A. A. you to please correct the error that was in your paper Sunday, two weeks ago, about the interior cornice work that was put on the school building on Thirteenth and E streets southeast, and we desire to exonerate Mr. A. Reavis of the charge that was made against him. Galvanized Iron and Tin Workers of the L. A. A. of Washington, D. C.

New Train on Royal Blue Line.

The Royal Blue Line train service to Philadelphia and New York has been greatly improved by the addition of new trains, notably the train leaving Washington at 7 a. m., arriving Philadelphia at 10:15 a. m., New York 12:45 p. m., and leaving Washington at 12:30 p. m., arriving Philadelphia 3:40 p. m., New York 6:55 p. m. Southbound a new train will leave New York 8 a. m., Philadelphia 10:35 a. m., arrive Washington 1:40 p. m., and another will leave Philadelphia 3:30 p. m., arrive Washington 6:30 p. m. The time of the old trains has been materially reduced.

Boys, READ THIS Here's a Chance to Make Money and be Reporters.

The Times makes the following offer to the School Boys of the District of Columbia.

Twenty-five cents will be paid for every item of news of enough public interest to be printed, provided the item is not already known to The Times.

CONDITIONS:

Each contributor must attend the Public Schools generally or the High Schools of the District.

Contributions must be written on one side of the paper only.

The contributor's name and home address and name of school must accompany the contribution and must be written on a separate sheet of paper.

Contributions must be sent or brought to the City Editor.

No contributions will be received before 4 p. m.

KNIGHTS AT HOME HERE

Labor Leaders Purchase a Fine Site Near the Capitol.

GROUND TO BE BROKEN MONDAY

The General Offices of the Organization Will Be Located in a Handsome New Building—Their Object Is to Watch Courts and Congress—Public Opinion to Be Created.

The Knights of Labor headquarters have been moved to Washington. Before the close of summer it is expected the general offices will be in a building of their own, facing the north front of the United States Capitol.

During the past week the executive committee, consisting of Grand Master Workman J. R. Sovereign, H. B. Martin, C. A. French, T. B. McGuire and J. M. Kenney have been here considering the subject, and selecting a site. They finally decided upon a lot just west of the Biltmore building, on B street, at First northwest.

A building permit has been secured, and the contract for the erection of a handsome office building has been let to Hall & Bieden, of No. 604 I street northwest. The ground was surveyed and all preparations made yesterday for commencing the building. Ground will probably be broken Monday morning.

MR. MCGUIRE'S WORDS.

Messrs. T. B. McGuire, C. A. French and J. M. Kenney were still in the city last night. To a Times reporter Mr. McGuire said, in answer to questions:

"We have come here to be near legislation. We intend to bring our paper here and to keep the people posted as to the acts of every member of the House and the Senate.

"When a man is particularly bad an extra edition of the paper will be published, giving a full account of his doings, and a copy will be sent to every man in his district. In this way the people will be informed of what is going on and will be able to show their disapproval of misdoing by their votes.

"By being here our chief officers will be able to put the law before the people. Our men will go before the committees where important legislation is proposed and will, at least, secure a hearing for the workmen. This will aid in the creation of a healthy public opinion. As time passes this will crystallize into events which will finally bring our ideas into control in many ways.

"We had a lesson of the need of our presence here in the Garfield bill case. The Knights sought to prevent the consummation of the act, and they failed. If any standing in court. It is evident we need to be on the ground.

"The purpose is to watch the courts closely. Congress no longer makes laws; it merely formulates them. It requires the courts to make them. Take the recent income tax decision. That law was not the kind we wanted. It will show what happens. Judge Shiras only a few days ago was on one side. Then he talked with his friends. I suppose, thought the matter over, and now he is on the other side of the week before. That is very unsatisfactory to everybody.

The order will appeal to the good citizens of this District for their support. In every good move, and will get it. No law that favors the accumulation of the products of the many in the hands of the few will be allowed to pass unless we are engaged. As we have just seen done with the income tax law, so every law in favor of wealth-getting will be carried to the Supreme Court and there tested. If the decision is against us we have at least done our duty.

"The strike and the boycott are the very last resort. The Knights will fight, but only when nothing else is left. It is hoped that the true doctrine of the rights of the producers of wealth may be spread and understood that no more strikes nor boycotts may be necessary."

ELKS IN THEIR ELEMENT.

They Went to River View as Guests of Capt. Randall.

Thirteen hundred and fifty excursionists, consisting of the Washington Lodge, No. 15, B. P. O. Elks, and their many friends, greatly enjoyed themselves in the complimentary excursion to River View, tendered them by Capt. Harry Randall last evening.

A large delegation from the Baltimore Lodge, No. 7, accompanied by their lady friends, were in attendance. Upon reaching the grounds, a few remarks of welcome were made by Mr. Thomas Wilkinson. Music was furnished by Prof. Art's orchestra, and dancing was indulged in until the departure of the boat. A fine photograph of the many hundred was taken on the pavilion. The Elks will give another excursion to River View on June 17, for the benefit of the charity fund, and it is expected that on this occasion even a larger number will be present.

Confederate Veterans' New Officers.

Houston, Texas, May 24.—The fifth annual convention of the United Confederate Veterans' Association closed today, Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, being re-elected Commander-in-Chief. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, Lieutenant General, and Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, Lieutenant General, were elected. The association was organized in 1865, and has since that time been a powerful factor in the life of the South. The association is now the largest of its kind in the world, with a membership of over 100,000.

SHYLOCK JONES' SCHEME

Race Track Proprietor Helped to Hoodwink Mrs. Anderson.

A PARTNER IN SHARP WORK

The Lady Owns the Anderson Hotel and Fell Into Jones' Clutches When She Wanted to Borrow Money—Deceived by a Lawyer Who Led Her Into the Usurer's Net.

Orlando A. Jones, one of the proprietors of the Alexandria Island outlaw race track, who has been charged with hoodwinking Mrs. Anderson, is just as much of a sharp as the most unscrupulous of the race track racket. He has appeared upon the court dockets of the District, and it is more than probable he and the others engaged in the racket will be called to strict accountability before the bar of justice.

The case is that of Mrs. Mary A. Anderson, whose bill in equity against the Granite State Provident Association was filed last Thursday, as published in The Times of that date. Mrs. Anderson has discovered lately, to her surprise, that the \$11,500 she supposed she was borrowing from the above named association, in reality came from the efforts of Orlando A. Jones, who somehow managed to tap over the fence from the outlaw race track to shyster practices, in the realm of real estate.

ADVERTISED FOR SALE.

Mrs. Mary A. Anderson owns the fine property known as the Anderson Hotel, corner of Four-and-a-half and C streets northwest, which was recently advertised for sale by the Granite State Provident Association, the main offices of which are said to be located at Manchester, N. H., and which has been doing business in this city through its agents, J. J. Wilmarth and

This lady was called upon by a Times reporter last evening. He was shown a copy of the deed of transfer of the hotel property. It is a most voluminous document, full of complex legal terms and covering, in closely written handwriting, about twenty-two pages of legal cap.

Mrs. Anderson claims that she did not read this formidable paper, but was told that it was simple. A transfer by Mr. Wilmarth who wrote the deed and acted as attorney in the transaction.

A study has been given the matter from the fact that it is plainly shown the Granite State Provident Association did not lend Mrs. Anderson any money, but called the deed a "writing obligatory," and assuming a trust in favor of Orlando A. Jones to the amount of \$11,500, at 6 percent per annum, on which it appears they collected interest at the enormous rate of \$471 per month, or \$2,662 per year, which is at the rate of 100 percent per annum.

PERSTAINED BY WILMARTH.

It was agreed verbally through the agent, J. J. Wilmarth, to pay off the trust in about seven years, and that the rate of interest would be only 4 percent. Wilmarth said it would cost Mrs. Anderson much less through his company than in the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia, from whom Mrs. Anderson had previously procured a loan of \$12,000. She paid the interest promptly to the latter mentioned company, which gave her a plain contract in writing.

She was informed that it was a simple transfer from the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Philadelphia, to the Granite State Provident Association, of Manchester, N. H., and that the latter company would charge her much less and mature her stock sooner than the Philadelphia company.

Mrs. Anderson was told that she had been misled, and gave notice that she wished to withdraw from the Granite State Association, in which she had been misled and deceived.

Wilmarth, however, made such promises, she was to be able to mature her stock, and that the Granite State Association could not release her from the debt, and that she was to be paid the money, and that she was to be paid the money, and that she was to be paid the money.

These are the figures rendered by the association, and which Mrs. Anderson has repeatedly offered to settle with them, but she could not do so, as the Granite State Association could not release her from the debt, and that she was to be paid the money, and that she was to be paid the money, and that she was to be paid the money.

She then went to another attorney, who wrote to the company to Mr. C. French, N. H., for a statement, and after considerable delay she was informed that it would cost her the modest sum of \$2,662 to get a release from the debt held by them, and that if she wished to take up the Orlando A. Jones trust, placed upon her property by the Granite State Provident Association, she must see Jones herself.

FIRST HEARD OF JONES.

Mrs. Anderson did not know who Orlando A. Jones was until she had named her husband into the transaction, until she had on the day of the transfer seen Orlando A. Jones at a table in the hotel, where he had been introduced by the Granite State Association.

Mrs. Anderson expressed great surprise, as she had believed up to that time the money came from the association and not from the outlaw race track owner. As she did not know Jones in the transaction, her attorney saw that individual, and he informed her that the money was from the race track, and that she was to be paid the money, and that she was to be paid the money, and that she was to be paid the money.

This Mrs. Anderson did not propose to do, and promptly asked for an accounting through the courts. From this it can be plainly seen that Mrs. Anderson has paid into the hands of the shyster \$11,500 on a loan of \$11,500, without having been asked the same, but on the contrary is desired to pay back the loan of \$11,500 to the Granite State Provident Association, and \$370 commission to Jones for a release, and \$345 accrued interest on Jones' loan, making in all a total sum of \$12,215.

The Times has just received another immense consignment of the standard premium books, any one of which is offered, with The Times for one month, at Thirty-five cents.

Those who have sent in subscriptions and have not received their books will now be served as soon as possible.

The Times kindly requests all who have not received their books to leave the price of subscription, which is in advance, at home, to insure the immediate delivery of the books by our agents.

DR. CABELL'S FEET CRUSHED

He Jumped from a Moving Train, and His Legs Went Under the Wheels.

Surgeons Were Summoned and His Right Foot Was Amputated—He Is Stationed at the Arsenal.

A very serious accident befell Dr. Julian Cabell, an army surgeon, at the Arsenal, in which he lost his right foot about 6:40 o'clock last evening at the railway crossing at the corner of Four-and-a-half street and Virginia avenue northeast.

Dr. Cabell had been on a visit to Baltimore, and last evening he boarded a through train for this city. As the train rolled down Virginia avenue at slackened speed the surgeon probably concluded he would as soon jump off as get off at the depot, which was more than half a mile distant.

Rising from his seat in the coach, he went out on the platform, and as the train passed over the street car tracks at Four-and-a-half street, rather than get off at the depot, which was more than half a mile distant.

He evidently had been deceived by the speed of the train, for when he struck the track near the track he fell forward and slid several yards.

His feet, with a semi-circular swing, then passed under the last car, and with a crunch the wheels passed over them. Several men had seen the accident, and as quickly as possible Dr. Cabell was lifted from the roadbed and taken to the side walk, where Dr. James H. Riley, who had been summoned, hastily made an examination and pronounced his injuries as serious as the Fourth precinct patrol wagon quickly carried him to the Providence Hospital.

By the patient's request he was removed to a private ward, and Drs. Ades and Kerr were sent for. As soon as they arrived they decided that the amputation of the injured surgeon's right foot was his only hope, the leg having been terribly crushed, from midway between the hip and knee down. Several toes on the left foot were also crushed. Therefore Dr. Kerr, assisted by Drs. Ades, Davidson and Foulke, of the Hospital Surgeon-Major, performed the operation. A brother surgeon from the Arsenal was also present.

Later in the night Dr. Cabell was reported as resting easy. Dr. Cabell, who is thirty-eight years of age, entered the government military service two years ago and ranks as captain.

UTAH ACT VIOLATORS.

Lawrence Burke, Well Known About Town, Charged with Adultery.

Lawrence Burke, a young man well known among the dancing and excursion resorts in and about Washington, and who is said to have a young wife living, was locked up at No. 4 Police station last night, charged under the Edmunds act with adultery.

It is stated that he has been living with Mrs. Laura Laubach, a married woman, on L street, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets southwest. She has not been arrested yet, but Sheriff Daley has sworn out a warrant against her.

A Great Annoyance.

The money-order clerks in the Philadelphia postoffice are not as sweet-tempered as usual, and one of them this explains why. During the last few days there have been nearly a hundred normal school girls here to buy money orders for 1 cent each. It seems their teachers put them up to it so as to educate them in the way the money-order business is transacted by the United States Government, and they are complaining in upon us with requests for 1-cent money orders. Of course, it is just as much trouble to issue a money order for one cent as for \$100, and so you can imagine the annoyance it is to us.—New York Tribune.

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New York Stock Exchange.

Farmer's, Slicker's, and others and brokers, Metropolitan Bank building, Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury, Washington, D. C.

On High Low Closing			
American Tobacco	100	112 1/2	112 1/2
Amoske & Co.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
C. C. C.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Canada Southern	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
C. & O. Quincy	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Chicago Gas	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Chicago & North Western	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Disasters & Cattle Feed	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
General Electric Co.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Great Northern	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	20	20 1/2	20 1/2
Lake Shore	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
St. Louis & Western	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Manhattan	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Massachusetts	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
New England	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Norfolk	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Northern Pacific	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Rock Island	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Southern Railway	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Southern Ry. Pfd.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
St. Paul	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Texas Pacific	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Union Pacific	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
U. S. Cordage	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Washington	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Wheel & L.			